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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
8

9 Patricia Lopez and Caesar Lopez,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 City of Mesa and Heath Carroll,

13 Defendants.  
14

No. CV-19-04764-PHX-DLR

**ORDER**

15  
16 Officer Heath Carroll shot Anthony Lopez (“Decedent”) at a traffic stop on July 21,  
17 2018. Plaintiffs, Decedent’s parents and estate, brought this suit, arguing that the shooting  
18 was unjustified. Defendants City of Mesa and Carroll disagree, and their motions for  
19 summary judgment now pend before the Court. For the following reasons, the Court grants  
20 the motions in part.<sup>1</sup>

21 **I. Background<sup>2</sup>**

22 In the dark morning hours of July 21, 2018, Officer Jena Thranum saw a Kia Sorento  
23 stopped at an otherwise deserted intersection, headlights off and rear windshield wiper  
24

25 <sup>1</sup> Both parties request oral argument. The Court denies both requests because the  
26 issues are adequately briefed, and oral argument will not help the Court resolve the motion.  
*See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); LRCiv. 7.2(f); *Lake at Las Vegas Investors Grp., Inc. v. Pac.*  
*Malibu Dev.*, 933 F.2d 724, 729 (9th Cir. 1991).

27 <sup>2</sup> Two body-worn cameras captured the incident from two angles. (Doc. 67-3, 67-  
28 4.) When the subject instance is unambiguously captured in an audio/video recording, the  
Court views those “facts in the light depicted by the videotape.” *Scott v. Harris*, 550 U.S.  
372, 380-81 (2007). The following facts are recounted from that footage unless otherwise  
noted.

1 oscillating. She parked her patrol vehicle behind it and approached the driver's side;  
2 Carroll approached the passenger side. Decedent sat in the driver's seat, windows down  
3 and engine running. When asked, he admitted to drinking some that night.<sup>3</sup>

4 Thranum asked for his keys, but Decedent did not comply. Instead, he placed one  
5 hand on the steering wheel and another on the gear shifter. Carroll yelled, "Do not put that  
6 car in drive right now. Do not put that car in drive. I'm not gonna tell you again," and, at  
7 the same time, drew his taser, thrust his arm through the open passenger window, and aimed  
8 it at Decedent.

9 Decedent reversed the Sorento, striking Carroll's outstretched arm and knocking  
10 him to the ground before crashing into Thranum's patrol vehicle and stopping. Carroll  
11 scrambled to his feet and fired nine shots; eight of them struck Decedent. On the other side  
12 of the Sorento, Thranum had retreated in an arc to the side and behind her patrol vehicle,  
13 out of danger and out of Carroll's line of sight. After establishing that Carroll was okay,  
14 Thranum called for emergency medical services. Two seconds elapsed from the time  
15 Decedent reversed the Sorento to when Carroll fired the shots.

16 Decedent died from his wounds. Carroll was transported to the hospital for his  
17 injuries, which included bruises to his foot. (Doc. 67-7 at 35:21-36:16.)

18 A year later, Decedent's parents and estate filed a complaint against the City and  
19 Carroll, alleging claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs. of City of*  
20 *New York*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978), and Arizona law. Defendants now move for summary  
21 judgment on all claims.

## 22 **II. Standard**

23 Summary judgment is appropriate when there is no genuine dispute as to any  
24 material fact and, viewing those facts in a light most favorable to the nonmoving party, the  
25 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). When the facts at  
26 issue are unambiguously captured in an audio/video recording, the Court views those "facts  
27 in the light depicted by the videotape." *Scott v. Harris*, 550 U.S. 372, 380-81. A fact is

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28 <sup>3</sup> Testing later determined that Decedent's blood concentration neared 0.2%. (Doc. 67-11.)

1 material if it might affect the outcome of the case, and a dispute is genuine if a reasonable  
 2 jury could find for the nonmoving party based on the competing evidence. *Anderson v.*  
 3 *Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986); *Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc.*, 281  
 4 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2002). Summary judgment may also be entered “against a party  
 5 who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to  
 6 that party’s case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex*  
 7 *Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).

8 The party seeking summary judgment “bears the initial responsibility of informing  
 9 the district court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of [the record]  
 10 which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Id.* at 323.  
 11 The burden then shifts to the non-movant to establish the existence of a genuine and  
 12 material factual dispute. *Id.* at 324. The non-movant “must do more than simply show that  
 13 there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts[,]” and instead “come forward  
 14 with specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Matsushita Elec. Indus.*  
 15 *Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586-87 (1986) (internal quotation and citation  
 16 omitted).

### 17 **III. Analysis**

#### 18 **A. Claim I: Unlawful Detention or Arrest Under 48 U.S.C. § 1983**

19 Carroll argues that Decedent was not unlawfully detained because he had probable  
 20 cause that Decedent was driving under the influence and executed a traffic stop. (Doc. 67  
 21 at 9.) Plaintiffs do not contest this, and Carroll is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.  
 22 *See Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 810 (1996) (probable cause of traffic violation  
 23 justifies a traffic stop); *Lacy v. Cnty. of Maricopa*, 631 F. Supp. 2d 1183, 1193 (D. Ariz.  
 24 2008) (“Probable cause to arrest or detain is an absolute defense to any claim under § 1983  
 25 against police officers for wrongful arrest.”).

#### 26 **B. Claim II: Excessive Force**

27 Carroll argues he is entitled to qualified immunity against Plaintiffs’ excessive force  
 28 claim. (Doc. 67 at 4.) An officer is entitled to qualified immunity unless a plaintiff proves

1 that the (1) officer violated a constitutional right and (2) the right was clearly established  
 2 at the time of the challenged conduct. *Morales v. Fry*, 873 F.3d 817, 821 (9th Cir. 2017).

### 3 **1. Violation of Constitutional Right**

4 Excessive force is subject to the Fourth Amendment’s fact-sensitive reasonableness  
 5 requirement, which asks a court “judge[] from the perspective of the reasonable officer on  
 6 the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight,” and accommodate the reality that  
 7 officers face “split-second judgments—in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and  
 8 rapidly evolving—about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.”  
 9 *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 395 (1989). Deadly force has been authorized when the  
 10 suspect’s actions presented an imminent threat of serious physical harm to others. *See*,  
 11 *e.g.*, *Scott*, 550 U.S. at 374, 383-84; *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1, 11 (1985); *Wilkinson*  
 12 *v. Torres*, 610 F.3d 546, 551 (9th Cir. 2010).

13 Whether force is objectively reasonable turns on several factors, including: (1) the  
 14 severity of the crime that prompted the use of force; (2) the threat posed by a suspect to the  
 15 police or others; and (3) whether the suspect was resisting arrest. *Graham*, 490 U.S. at  
 16 396. Still, this list is not exhaustive, and courts must “examine the totality of the  
 17 circumstances and consider whatever specific factors may be appropriate in a particular  
 18 case, whether or not listed in *Graham*.” *Bryan v. MacPherson*, 630 F.3d 805, 826 (9th Cir.  
 19 2010). Relevant here is whether proper warnings were given before using force. *See, e.g.*,  
 20 *Hughes v. Kisela*, 841 F.3d 1081, 1085 (9th Cir. 2016).

21 In excessive force cases, the Ninth Circuit grants summary judgment “sparingly”  
 22 because the “inquiry nearly always requires a jury to sift through disputed factual  
 23 contentions, and to draw inferences therefrom.” *Glenn v. Washington Cnty.*, 673 F.3d 864,  
 24 871 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Smith v. City of Hemet*, 394 F.3d 689, 701 (9th Cir. 2005)).  
 25 “Of course, if an excessive force claim turns on which two conflicting stories best captures  
 26 what happened on the street, *Graham* will not permit summary judgment in favor of the  
 27 defendant official.” *Carrillo v. City of Fresno*, No. CVF-06-634 OWW/GSA, 2007 WL  
 28 3491478, at \*9 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 14, 2007) (quoting *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194, 216

(2001) (Ginsburg, J. concurring), *departed from on other grounds by Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223, 236 (2009)). Thus, courts must examine all the evidence in the record, including video footage, “to determine whether the officer’s story is internally consistent with other known facts.” *Gonzalez v. City of Anaheim*, 747 F.3d 789, 795 (9th Cir. 2014). Courts must also “examine circumstantial evidence that, if believed, would tend to discredit the police officer’s story.” *Id.* Where an officer’s particular use of force is based on a mistake of fact, the Court asks whether a reasonable officer would have or should have accurately perceived that fact. *See, e.g., Jenson v. City of Oxnard*, 145 F.3d 1078, 1086 (9th Cir. 1998).

The first two factors are undisputed: Decedent was attempting to flee and committed an aggravated assault<sup>4</sup> when he reversed the Sorento and struck Carroll. Therefore, the Court turns to the most important factor, the immediacy of the threat posed by the suspect to the police or others, which the parties do meaningfully dispute. *See Mattos v. Agarano*, 661 F.3d 433, 441 (9th Cir. 2011).

Carroll argues that Decedent posed an immediate threat of serious bodily harm to Thranum. First, the relevant undisputed facts: the Decedent never displayed a firearm. Although the Court recognizes that a vehicle can be used as a weapon, neither Carroll<sup>5</sup> nor Thranum lay in the path of the Sorento after Decedent reversed. (Thranum had instead retreated behind her patrol vehicle without crossing into the path of a suspect’s vehicle, just as she was trained.) “[A] simple statement by an officer that he fears for his safety, or the safety of others is not enough; there must be objective factors to justify such a concern.” *Deorele v. Rutherford*, 272 F.3d 1272, 1281 (9th Cir. 2001).

But, other, material facts, are disputed. First, it is disputed whether Carroll actually harbored the mistaken belief that Thranum was in harm’s way. Carroll contends that he believed Thranum lay beneath the Sorento because he lost sight of her when the vehicle

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<sup>4</sup> A person commits assault by “[i]ntentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing any physical injury to another person.” A.R.S. § 13-1203(A)(1). The assault is aggravated if the person commits assault “knowing or having reason to know that the victim is . . . [among other things, a] peace officer.” A.R.S. § 13-1204(A)(8)(a).

<sup>5</sup> Indeed, Carroll never argues that he himself was at risk of serious bodily harm after the Sorento reversed.

1 reversed. (Doc. 67 at 6.) Plaintiffs argue that a reasonable jury could find Carroll's  
 2 testimony not credible based on the video footage because (1) Carroll did not check  
 3 underneath the Sorento immediately after the shooting and (2) he fired the nine shots in a  
 4 direction that would have risked shooting anyone who lay underneath the Sorento. (Doc.  
 5 71 at 6, 9, 11.) The Court agrees. A reasonable jury could agree with Plaintiffs'  
 6 interpretation of the evidence and find that Carroll did not actually fear that Thranum was  
 7 in harm's way.

8 Second, even if a jury were to find that Carroll actually believed Thranum was in  
 9 jeopardy, it might find the belief unreasonable. From the bodycam footage, Plaintiffs point  
 10 out that (1) Thranum never placed her limbs inside the Sorento; (2) Thranum followed her  
 11 training by staying out of the Sorento's path as she retreated to safety behind her patrol  
 12 vehicle; (3) Thranum never made any noises of pain; and (4) the Sorento was stopped when  
 13 Carroll fired the nine shots. (Doc. 71 at 12.) Based on this evidence, a jury could conclude  
 14 that an objectively reasonable officer would or should have accurately perceived that  
 15 Thranum was not in the Sorento's path.

16 Based on the competing inferences a jury could draw from the bodycam footage,  
 17 the Court finds that a reasonable jury could disagree as to the immediate threat factor.  
 18 Summary judgment on this issue is inappropriate. *Gonzalez*, 747 F.3d at 797 (denying  
 19 summary judgment where question of fact existed only as to the immediacy of threat  
 20 factor).

## 21 **2. Clearly Established Right**

22 An officer is not entitled to qualified immunity if the law was "sufficiently clear that  
 23 a reasonable official would understand what he [was] doing violate[d] [a constitutional]  
 24 right." *Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 739 (2002). "Reasonableness is not a demanding  
 25 standard." *A.D. v. Cal. Highway Patrol*, 712 F.3d 446, 454 (9th Cir. 2013). There need  
 26 not be a prior case "directly on point," so long as there is precedent "plac[ing] the statutory  
 27 or constitutional question beyond debate." *Est. of Lopez by & through Lopez v. Gelhaus*,  
 28 871 F.3d 998, 1017 (9th Cir. 2017).

1 Viewing evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs and drawing all  
 2 reasonable inferences in their favor, as the Court must, a jury could find it unreasonable  
 3 for Carroll to have believed Thranum lay beneath the Sorento after it reversed. Decedent  
 4 never displayed a weapon or verbally threatened the officers and the Sorento had come to  
 5 a full stop. Under this view of the facts, Decedent presented no immediate threat to  
 6 Thranum or to Carroll. And, Carroll never warned Decedent that he would shoot him.

7 Carroll “cannot credibly argue that the prohibition on the use of deadly force under  
 8 those circumstances was not clearly established” at the time of the shooting. *Garner*, 471  
 9 U.S. at 21 (holding that it is unconstitutional for an officer to shoot a suspect who does not  
 10 reasonably pose a threat, even if that suspect is fleeing). Carroll’s reliance on *Wilkinson* is  
 11 misplaced. There, the *Wilkinson* court, reviewing the facts in the light most favorable of  
 12 the plaintiff, determined that (1) the officer saw his partner “fall,” (2) the officer worried  
 13 that the partner had been run over and that the van would “arc” back toward the partner,  
 14 and (3) the suspect vehicle was in motion at the time the shots were fired. These are  
 15 different facts from the facts here, when viewed in the light most favorably to Plaintiffs. A  
 16 reasonable jury could find that Carroll unreasonably believed Decedent posed a significant  
 17 threat of bodily harm to Thranum. And if a jury were to make such a finding, clearly  
 18 established law would not have authorized the use of deadly force. Carroll is not entitled  
 19 to judgment as a matter of law on qualified immunity.

### 20 **C. Claim III: Denial of Medical Care**

21 Carroll argues that Decedent was not denied medical care because the officers called  
 22 emergency medical services immediately after the shooting. (Doc. 67 at 11.) Plaintiffs do  
 23 not dispute these facts, and under these facts, Carroll is entitled to judgment.

### 24 **D. Claim IV: Interference with familial relations**

25 To determine whether an officer’s use of force interferes with familial relations  
 26 courts apply different tests, depending on whether the officer had time to deliberate before  
 27 using force. *Compare Porter v. Osborn*, 546 F.3d 1131, 1137 (9th Cir. 2008) (looking to  
 28 whether the officer had a “purpose to harm” if acting without the opportunity to deliberate



1 but looking to whether the officer had “deliberate indifference” if acting with the  
 2 opportunity to deliberate), *with id.* at 1130 (asking whether an officer “act[ed] with a  
 3 purpose to harm unrelated to legitimate law enforcement objectives” if there was no  
 4 opportunity to deliberate). But, because either test asks about Carroll’s intent in using  
 5 force, which the parties genuinely dispute, this claim survives summary judgment.  
 6 Similarly, whether punitive damages are available for this claim also turns on Carroll’s  
 7 intent; those damages survive summary judgment.

## 8 **E. Claims V-VII and X(f)-(g): The *Monell* and *Monell*-style Claims**

### 9 **1. Claim V: Ratification**

10 To survive summary judgment on the ratification claim, Plaintiffs must present  
 11 evidence that a City policymaker “made a deliberate choice to endorse” Carroll’s actions.  
 12 *Gillette v. Delmore*, 979 F.2d 1342, 1348 (9th Cir. 1992) *overruled on other grounds by*  
 13 *Castro v. Cnty. of Los Angeles*, 833 F.3d 1060 (9th Cir. 2016). “[M]ere refusal to overrule  
 14 a subordinate’s completed act does not constitute approval.” *Christie v. Iopa*, 176 F.3d  
 15 1231, 1239 (9th Cir. 1999). Indeed, ratification resembles an affirmative agreement,  
 16 *Christie v. Iopa*, 176 F.3d 1231, 1239 (9th Cir. 1999), requiring municipal approval to be  
 17 “express[.]” *Trevino v. Gates*, 99 F.3d 911, 920 (9th Cir. 1996). Because Plaintiffs point  
 18 to no evidence that the City ratified Carroll’s conduct in any express way or affirmatively  
 19 agreed with it, no genuine dispute of fact exists, and the City is entitled to judgment as a  
 20 matter of law.

### 21 **2. Claims VI and X(f)-(g): Failure to Train**

22 To establish a *Monell* or Arizona failure to train claim, Plaintiffs must identify a  
 23 specific deficiency in the City’s training of Carroll and show that the deficiency directly  
 24 caused the constitutional deprivation. *Connick v. Thompson*, 563 U.S. 51, 61 (2011);  
 25 *Gibson v. Kasey*, 150 P.3d 228, 230 (Ariz. 2007). The failure to train must rise to  
 26 “deliberate indifference to the rights of persons with whom the [untrained employees] came  
 27 into contact,” which usually requires proving a “pattern of violations.” *Connick*, 563 U.S.  
 28 at 61.



Plaintiffs point to three pieces of evidence to prove failure to train: (1) “Carroll’s use of deadly force against Lopez”; (2) “the high number of threshold-related incidents preceding the Lopez shooting”; and (3) that Carroll allegedly lied about serving as an Army Ranger. (Doc. 73 at 7.) But Carroll’s conduct at the subject incident does not identify a “specific deficiency” in the City’s training because an officer can be well trained and yet act unconstitutionally. And the mere number of “threshold-related incidents” does not indicate whether the uses of force were improper, and Plaintiffs’ expert conceded as much: “[the incidents] could all be reasonable.” (Doc. 68-1 at 15.) Finally, Plaintiffs do not explain how Carroll’s untruthfulness caused the force against Decedent. Plaintiffs fail to meet their burden to identify a specific deficit in the City’s training and to show how that training caused Carroll’s actions, much less how it amounted to “deliberate indifference.” *Connick*, 563 U.S. at 61.

### 3. Claim VII: Unconstitutional Customs, Practices, or Policies

To survive summary judgment on an unconstitutional customs, practices, or policies claim, a plaintiff must show (1) that he possessed a constitutional right of which he was deprived; (2) that the municipality had a policy; (3) that this policy “amounts to deliberate indifference” to the plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (4) that the policy is the “moving force behind the constitutional violation.” *Oviatt By & Through Waugh v. Pearce*, 954 F.2d 1470, 1474 (9th Cir. 1992). “[A] single instance” of unconstitutional conduct may suffice if “taken pursuant to a municipal policy.” *Long v. Cnty of Los Angeles*, 442 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 2006).

Plaintiffs offer two examples, that the City (1) failed to discipline Carroll after his “repeated use-of-force incidents” and (2) ignored Carroll’s untruthfulness. (Doc. 73 at 8.) But, as above, Plaintiffs have not shown that the use-of-force incidents were unlawful and thus subject to discipline; neither have they shown how Carroll’s alleged untruthfulness was the “moving force behind” the shooting. The City is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

### F. Claims VIII-X(a)-(e), (h): State Law Claims

1 Defendants marshal procedural and substantive against the state law claims  
2 collectively and individually.

### 3 **1. Procedural Challenge**

#### 4 **a. Proper Notice as to Carroll**

5 First, Carroll argues that all state law claims against him must be dismissed because  
6 Plaintiffs did not strictly comply with A.R.S § 12-821.01. (Doc. 67 at 12.) That statute  
7 requires a plaintiff with claims against a public employee “to deliver or ensure delivery of  
8 the Notice of Claim” to the public employee within 180 days after the cause of action  
9 accrues. A.R.S § 12-821.01. For a notice of claim, a cause of action accrues according to  
10 the discovery rule, *Thompson v. Pima Cnty.*, 243 P.3d 1024, 1028 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2010)  
11 (applying the discovery rule to a notice of claim analysis), which provides that an action  
12 accrues when a plaintiff “possesse[s] a minimum requisite of knowledge sufficient to  
13 identify that a wrong occurred and caused injury.” *Doe v. Roe*, 955 P.2d 313, 323 (Ariz.  
14 1998). In other words, once a plaintiff comprehends a “what” and a “who” “in such a way  
15 that a reasonable person would be on notice to investigate,” the action accrues. *Walk v.*  
16 *Ring*, 44 P.3d 990, 996 (Ariz. 2002).

17 Plaintiffs contend that they delivered a notice of claim to Carroll on July 17, 2019,  
18 and that it was timely because they delivered the notice as soon as they learned that Carroll  
19 fired the shots that killed Decedent. Carroll argues this was too late; the cause of action  
20 accrued on the date of the shooting, and he was not served within 180 days of the shooting.  
21 The Court agrees. Learning of the shooting itself put Plaintiffs on notice to investigate.  
22 *Walk*, 44 P.3d at 996 (action accrues when a reasonable person would have been on notice  
23 to investigate). Although Plaintiffs argue that they did not, in fact, learn Carroll’s identity  
24 until much later, they fail to explain why they could not have learned his identity sooner  
25 with due diligence. The state law claims against Carroll must be dismissed.

#### 26 **b. The Estate as Proper Party**

27 Defendants argue that the Estate must be dismissed as a party to the wrongful death  
28 claims (Claims IX and X) because A.R.S. § 12-612(A) prohibits a decedent’s estate from

1 bringing wrongful death state law claims if any of the statutory beneficiaries—here,  
 2 Decedent’s parents—survived the Decedent. (Doc. 67 at 13.) Plaintiffs do not contest this,  
 3 and the Estate must be dismissed from Claims IX and X as a matter of law.

## 4 **2. Substantive Challenges**

5 As noted above, the state law claims against Carroll are dismissed. Accordingly,  
 6 the remainder of this analysis concerns Plaintiffs’ state law claims against the City.

### 7 **a. Claim VIII: False Arrest**

8 As explained above, it is undisputed that there was probable cause to detain  
 9 Decedent for a traffic stop when Decedent did not use his headlights at night, admitted to  
 10 drinking, and did not follow officer commands. Thus, any detention was justified, and the  
 11 City is entitled to judgment. *See Slade v. City of Phoenix*, 541 P.2d 550, 552 (Ariz. 1975)  
 12 (noting that an unlawful detention is an essential element of false arrest and false  
 13 imprisonment).

### 14 **b. Claim IX: Wrongful Death—Battery**

15 The City seeks summary judgment on Claim IX on the theory that the use of deadly  
 16 force was justified. (Doc. 67 at 9.) But whether deadly force was justified turns on whether  
 17 Carroll reasonably believed that it was necessary (1) to defend himself or another from  
 18 what he reasonably believes is an immanent use of deadly force or (2) to effect an arrest or  
 19 prevent escape in certain situations. A.R.S. § 13-410(C). Again, whether Carroll  
 20 reasonably believed himself or Thranum subject to the imminent use of deadly force is  
 21 genuinely disputed. And by the time Carroll used force, Plaintiffs argue, the vehicle had  
 22 come to a complete stop and Decedent had not resisted arrest, genuinely disputing whether  
 23 it was reasonable to believe deadly force was necessary. The City is vicariously liable for  
 24 the acts of Carroll that occurred during the course and in the scope of his employment as a  
 25 City Police officer. *See* A.R.S. § 12-2506. The City is not entitled to summary judgment  
 26 on Claim IX.

### 27 **c. Claim X(a)-(e), (h): Wrongful Death<sup>6</sup>**

28 <sup>6</sup> The Complaint does not include a subparagraph (d). (Doc. 1 at 26.)

1           The City argues that Arizona law does not recognize the wrongful-death theory  
 2           underlying Claim X(a)-(c) and (h). In cases advancing a wrongful death claim based  
 3           “solely on an officer’s intentional use of physical force,” a plaintiff may only advance a  
 4           theory of intentional use of force and not a negligent use of intentional force. *Ryan v.*  
 5           *Napier*, 425 P.3d at 236-37 (Ariz. 2018); *see also Liberti v. City of Scottsdale*, 816 F. App’x  
 6           89, 91 (9th Cir. 2020) (applying *Napier* to wrongful-death actions). Here, subclaims (a)  
 7           through (e) all allege a negligent use of intentional force or the negligent evaluation of  
 8           whether to use intentional force. (Doc. 1 at 26.) Plaintiffs argue that Carroll’s allegedly  
 9           negligent conduct precludes any justification defense, and therefore the claims alleging the  
 10          negligent use of force survive summary judgment. (Doc. 71 at 16.) But bringing a claim  
 11          and attacking a defense are two separate things. Plaintiffs cannot maintain a vicarious  
 12          liability claim against the City when the underlying theory alleges the negligent use of  
 13          intentional force. The City is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on Claims X(a)-(c),  
 14          (h).

15          Claim X(e) alleges the failure to provide prompt medical care to decedent. As stated  
 16          above, it is undisputed that the officers immediately radioed for medical assistance after  
 17          Carroll shot Decedent. The City is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

#### 18       **IV. Conclusion**

19          Carroll is entitled to judgment on Claims I, III, and VII-X(a)-(e), (h). Carroll is not  
 20          entitled to judgment on Claim II and VI (including punitive damages). The City is entitled  
 21          to judgment on Claims V-VIII, and X. The City, is not entitled to judgment on Claim XI.  
 22          The Estate is dismissed from IX and X. Therefore,

23               **IT IS ORDERED** that Defendants’ motions for summary judgment (Docs. 67 and  
 24          68) are **GRANTED IN PART** and **DENIED IN PART**, as outlined in this order.

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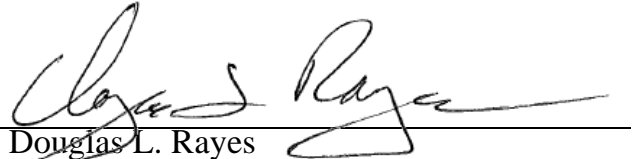
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1           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the parties shall participate in a telephonic trial  
2 scheduling conference before Judge Douglas L. Rayes on **February 17, 2022, at 11:00**  
3 **a.m.** Call-in instructions will be provided to the parties via separate email.

4           Dated this 31st day of January, 2022.

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8   
9 Douglas L. Rayes  
United States District Judge